



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Table shewing, to what degree Air is compressible in Sea-water, at the depth of any number of feet from 1. to 33. feet or $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, and thence for any number of $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, or 33. feet, to $324\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms or 1947 feet.

Some Members of the *Royal Society* did with two different sorts of Instruments make divers Experiments for finding the *Proportions* of the *Compression of Air under Water*, in the Month of *July*, at *Sheerness*, in the mouth of the River of *Medway*, at the time of high water, where the depth was then about 19 Fathom, and the proportion of the weight of the Salt-water to that of the same quantity of Fresh water, taken out of the river *Thames*, was as 41 to 42.

One of the Instruments was a Glass-bottle, that held a quart of water, having a bras ring fastned to the mouth of it, with a valve or flap, that open'd inward, so well fitted, that the bottle being filled more or less with water, none dropp'd out though forcibly shaken. This, let down 33 foot into the water the mouth downwards, and after a little stay drawn up, was found to be so very near half full of water, at several trials, that it was thought fit to state the Compression of Air at that depth to that measure, which at other depths was found to hold the proportions set down in the Table.

The Quantity of the Compression was known by weighing the Bottle with the water in it, after that a forcible depression of the Flap had made way for the eruption of the Comprest Air (which kept it up even when the bottle was placed with the mouth upwards,) and then filling the bottle full of the same water, and weighing it again; and lastly by weighing the bottle after the water was all let forth; the weight whereof being deducted, the first quantity of water weighed just half as much as the second, or so near it that the fraction was not considerable: Whence it was concluded, that the Quantity of the Air, that filled the bottle before it was immersed in the water, was, at the depth of 33 feet, comprest into half the space it took up before, and so proportionably at other depths.

This was confirm'd by repeated Experiments made with the other Instrument; which was a Cylinder of Glass, some two foot long, close at one end, and having the other end
drawn

drawn small with a lamp, and turn'd down a little way, after the manner expressed in *Fig. 1.* This Cylinder was immerſed perpendicularly with the crooked end uppermoſt; by which, as it ſunk in the water, the preſſure thereof did gradually force in ſo much water as thruſt out the Air proportionable to every depth, till the Cylinder was ſo far immerſ'd, that the hole of the crooked part of it was juſt 33 feet under water; and then it being drawn up, by meaſuring from the bottom of the Cylinder to the height of the hole in the crooked part by a pair of Compaſſes, the water was found to fill the Cylinder ſo near the half, that, the motion of the ſuperfice of the water, (which then was very ſmooth) and the minuteness of the difference being conſider'd, it was thought fit to ſtate it to juſt half; according to which, confirm'd by the Trials at other depths, the enſuing *Table* was computed.

The Proportion of the *Weight* of Salt-water to that of Freſh, was found by weighing ſome Ounces of both in a bottle whereof the weight was exactly known, and which was made with ſo ſmall a neck, that the addition or diminution of one ſingle drop in it was diſcernible.

The *Table* is on theſe grounds computed upon the ſuppos'd Perpendicular immerſion of a Cylinder of 60 inches, cloſe at one end, and having the open end downwards. The *firſt* Column ſhews the ſeveral depths in Feet and parts of Feet. The *ſecond*, in half Fathoms and whole Fathoms; a Fathom being ſix Engliſh feet. The *third*, the proportionable parts of Compression of any Quantity of Air at the ſeveral depths in the *firſt 2* Columns. The *fourth* hath theſe proportions to a Cylinder of 60 inches, expreſt in Inches and parts of Inches; which may eaſily be further calculated to any other depth deſired.

And that theſe Trials may not be thought to have been made out of meer Curioſity, they will, by conſidering and practical men, be found Uſeful for thoſe, who have occaſion to dive for recovering things loſt in water, forasmuch as by thoſe Experiments they may afore hand know, to what depth they may, when they ſink in the *Diving Bell* or other fit Inſtruments, endure the Compression of the Air for reſpiration; as alſo, how they may furniſh themſelves with Air in a fit veſſel for ſupply.

(2194)

The TABLE it self.

Depth in water.		Air Compress.		Depth in water.		Air Compress.	
In Feet.	In Fath.	to parts.	to Inches.	In Feet.	In Fath.	to parts.	to Inch.
1	0	$\frac{33}{34}$	$58\frac{4}{17}$	24	4	$\frac{33}{57}$	$34\frac{42}{57}$
2	0	$\frac{33}{35}$	$56\frac{1}{7}$	25	0	$\frac{33}{58}$	$34\frac{4}{29}$
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{33}{35}$	55	26	0	$\frac{33}{59}$	$33\frac{31}{59}$
4	0	$\frac{33}{37}$	$53\frac{19}{57}$	27	4	$\frac{33}{60}$	33
5	0	$\frac{33}{38}$	$52\frac{2}{19}$	28	0	$\frac{33}{64}$	$32\frac{28}{61}$
6	1	$\frac{33}{39}$	$50\frac{10}{13}$	29	0	$\frac{33}{62}$	$31\frac{26}{31}$
7	0	$\frac{33}{40}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$	30	5	$\frac{33}{63}$	$31\frac{3}{7}$
8	0	$\frac{33}{41}$	$48\frac{2}{41}$	31	0	$\frac{33}{64}$	$30\frac{15}{16}$
$8\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{4}{5}$	48	32	0	$\frac{33}{65}$	$30\frac{30}{65}$
9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{33}{42}$	$47\frac{4}{7}$	33	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{8}{2}$	30
10	0	$\frac{33}{43}$	$46\frac{2}{43}$	66	11	$\frac{8}{3}$	20
11	0	$\frac{33}{44}$	45	99	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	15
12	2	$\frac{33}{45}$	44	132	22	$\frac{1}{5}$	12
13	0	$\frac{33}{46}$	$43\frac{1}{43}$	165	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	10
14	0	$\frac{33}{47}$	$42\frac{6}{47}$	198	33	$\frac{1}{7}$	$8\frac{4}{7}$
15	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{33}{48}$	$41\frac{1}{5}$	231	$38\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
16	0	$\frac{33}{49}$	$40\frac{20}{49}$	264	44	$\frac{1}{9}$	$6\frac{4}{6}$
$16\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	40	297	$49\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	6
17	0	$\frac{33}{50}$	$39\frac{3}{5}$	330	55	$\frac{1}{11}$	$5\frac{8}{11}$
18	3	$\frac{33}{51}$	$38\frac{12}{51}$	363	$60\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	5
19	0	$\frac{33}{52}$	$38\frac{1}{13}$	396	66	$\frac{1}{13}$	$4\frac{8}{13}$
20	0	$\frac{33}{53}$	$37\frac{10}{53}$	429	$71\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$4\frac{2}{7}$
21	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{33}{54}$	$36\frac{2}{9}$	462	77	$\frac{1}{15}$	4
22	0	$\frac{33}{55}$	36	495	$82\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
23	0	$\frac{33}{56}$	$35\frac{5}{14}$	528	88	$\frac{1}{17}$	$3\frac{2}{17}$

Depth

(2195)

Depth in water.		Air Compress.		Depth in water.		Air Compress.	
In Feet.	In Fath.	to parts.	Inch.	In Feet.	In Fath.	to parts.	Inches.
561	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	1353	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{42}$	1 $\frac{3}{7}$
594	99	$\frac{1}{19}$	3 $\frac{2}{19}$	1386	231	$\frac{1}{43}$	1 $\frac{7}{43}$
627	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	3	1419	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{44}$	1 $\frac{4}{11}$
660	110	$\frac{1}{21}$	2 $\frac{6}{7}$	1452	242	$\frac{1}{45}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
693	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{22}$	2 $\frac{8}{11}$	1485	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{46}$	1 $\frac{7}{23}$
726	121	$\frac{1}{23}$	2 $\frac{14}{23}$	1518	253	$\frac{1}{47}$	1 $\frac{13}{47}$
759	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1551	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	1 $\frac{4}{12}$
792	132	$\frac{1}{25}$	2 $\frac{2}{5}$	1584	264	$\frac{1}{49}$	1 $\frac{11}{49}$
825	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{26}$	2 $\frac{4}{13}$	1617	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{50}$	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
858	143	$\frac{1}{27}$	2 $\frac{2}{9}$	1650	275	$\frac{1}{51}$	1 $\frac{9}{51}$
891	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	2 $\frac{1}{7}$	1683	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{52}$	1 $\frac{2}{13}$
924	154	$\frac{1}{29}$	2 $\frac{2}{29}$	1716	286	$\frac{1}{53}$	1 $\frac{7}{53}$
957	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	2	1749	291 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{54}$	1 $\frac{1}{9}$
990	165	$\frac{1}{31}$	1 $\frac{29}{31}$	1782	297	$\frac{1}{55}$	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
1023	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	1 $\frac{9}{16}$	1815	302 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{56}$	1 $\frac{1}{14}$
1056	176	$\frac{1}{33}$	1 $\frac{9}{11}$	1848	308	$\frac{1}{57}$	1 $\frac{1}{29}$
1089	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	1 $\frac{13}{17}$	1881	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{58}$	1 $\frac{1}{29}$
1122	187	$\frac{1}{35}$	1 $\frac{5}{7}$	1914	319	$\frac{1}{59}$	1 $\frac{1}{29}$
1155	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1947	324 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	1
1188	198	$\frac{1}{37}$	1 $\frac{23}{37}$				
1221	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{38}$	1 $\frac{11}{19}$				
1254	209	$\frac{1}{39}$	1 $\frac{7}{13}$				
1287	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
1320	220	$\frac{1}{41}$	1 $\frac{19}{41}$				

Extracts